

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Fighting Around Ladysmith Has Begun.

London, Jan 22.—The Times has the following, dated Sunday evening, from Spearman's camp:

"All yesterday and today Gen. Warren has been attacking the Boers. Their position is a long ridge four miles northwest of Trichards' drift, ascending from the river. At dawn yesterday (Saturday) our guns occupied a position on the east of the range.

"The enemy's defenses were chiefly along the ridge extending forward and right along the spur, making the position semi-circular. At 11 o'clock Gen. Hart's brigade advanced on the left, along a rocky, uneven spur, into the semi-circle, under heavy fire from three directions. Taking advantage of all possible cover, the troops advanced to a point within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but they did not advance beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until dark and bivouacked.

"In addition to Maxim Nordenfeldts, the enemy fired shrapnel captured at Colenso. Their fire was intermittent, and was also temporarily silenced by our masked batteries. At night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position."

NO HOT BREAKFAST.

Spearman's Camp, Jan 21, 10.20 p. m.—After ten hours of continuous and terrible fire yesterday Gen. Hart and O'Leary advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply. This morning at daybreak the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to the guns where they slept, and an engagement was renewed vigorously. The field artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches.

A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved circulated the British, who sent up a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Boers retreated to the next kopje, which, like most others, was strewn with immense boulders, surrounded by mounds on the summit.

The British advanced steadily and the Boers relaxed slightly. The latter did not show much tenacity as previously. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals, and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently the Boers were short of big ammunition.

All day the roar of musketry continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain, and found shelter behind the boulders.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

London, Jan 22.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch dated Saturday from Spearman's Camp:

"Gen. Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop, and practically resulted in our securing the rough table land which constituted the key of the Boer position.

"After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time, the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree hill, which forms the centre of a semi-circle of crests crowned with the enemy's works and some six miles long. Steadily and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Mauser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows:

"Maj Gen Woodgate's division on the right; Maj Gen Hart's brigade in the centre and Maj Gen Hillyard's brigade on the left.

"Soon after midday the battle on the hill became furious, and from 3 in the afternoon until after 6 the fire from both canon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's positions were seized by the British troops, and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spion Kop.

"Our force is bivouacking upon the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action today the enemy brought into play new guns, one of which was a quick fire. Tomorrow ought to settle the matter. In today's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily.

"While Gen. Warren was fighting his engagement an effective demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's Drift, the enemy's position near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries.

LONG RANGE FIRING WAS GENERAL.

Durban, Jan 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday:

"Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually replied with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

"Gen. Hillyard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their

frontal position, drawing a feeble fire from their Nordenfeldts and rifles. The British naval guns and Howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect, and many Boers were observed bolting. The British artillery completely silenced the Boer fire, and at nightfall the British infantry occupied an excellent advance position."

EFFECT OF LITTLETON'S MOVE

London, Jan 21.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 6.55 a. m.:

"In order to relieve the pressure on Gen. Warren and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgieter's Drift, Gen. Lyttleton made a reconnaissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches in full strength all day.

"Our casualties, third battalion King's Royal Rifles, 2 killed, 22 wounded, 2 missing."

London, Jan 21.—Gen. Buller cables the war office the following: Spearman's Camp, Jan 21, 9 p. m.

General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress.

Spearman's Camp, Jan 21, 9.30 a. m.—Gen. Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Lancashire and Irish brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is very severe occasionally.

But it is Believed to Have Been More Serious Than on Previous Days.

London, Jan 23 4.15 a. m.—Gen. Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The war office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place and that it was probably more severe than on the preceding days. Gen. Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate intrenchments, to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces.

The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed the following day, and hence official and popular anxiety is at high tension. The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and, as Spencer Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable.

Mr. Wilkinsons refers to the "cool judgment of German and Austrian critics," which means that some of the best judges look upon Gen. Buller's enterprise as a forlorn hope, as merely a continual strain of fighting, which may prove too much for the physical energy of the troops engaged.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert says: "Even when a battle is won in a single day, as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available. But in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit, but of renewing an attack upon intrenched positions, after a day's hard fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements aggregating 5,000 or more have reached Capetown during the last three days. It is uncertain how these have been disposed of, but probably most of them have been sent to Natal, where it is believed Gen. Buller needs them.

The British in other districts in South Africa continue inactive. Lord Methuen's 13,000 men remain behind their works. Gen. French's 4,000 at Rensburg were roused on Sunday by a general alarm that the Boers were attacking, but it turned out that there was no basis for this. Gen. Gatacre is quiescent at Colesburg.

The discontent of the colonial officers and their disagreements with the regulars are being inquired into by Lord Roberts, who asserts that he will give the Cape Colonists equal opportunities.

At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of helping Gen. Buller.

The war office has decided not to send the Seventeenth Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards to South Africa, although mobilized. It is understood that Lord Roberts does not see a way to get fodder for the English chargers. More than that the English cavalry are too heavy for work on the veldt, and Lord Roberts expects to use colonial cavalry in stead.

L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selma, Ga., writes, "I can not say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.—J. S. Hughson & Co.

The General Assembly.

Monday's Proceedings of the Lower House.

Columbia, Jan 22.—The house of representatives spent the entire morning in the discussion of Mr. Patton's bill, which was introduced at the instance of the city council of Columbia, looking towards the extension of the city limits of Columbia.

The cardinal feature of the measure was that the election should be left to the qualified electors of the territory desiring annexation, and not to the freehold voters.

Just before adjournment the house decided to adjourn the debate until tomorrow.

A little earlier an amendment, offered by Mr. Montgomery, was adopted, which materially changes the force of the bill by requiring half of the qualified electors to petition for the election before it is ordered.

The chief contest was whether the law should not apply to all towns and cities of the State. As the bill stood at the time of adjournment it applied only to cities of more than 8,000 population, except in two or three instances.

SENATE

The Senate met at 8 o'clock to night, Senator Sheppard, presiding. Special orders were passed over and consideration of third reading bills was entered. The first taken up was that relative to pensions introduced by the committee. The bill provided that soldiers who lost one arm or leg, or who by reason of wounds received or disease contracted from exposure in the service are incapacitated from earning \$200, shall receive \$6 a month.

Senator Graydon moved to strike out the provision as to disease contracted. He thought that such a provision would lead to dangerous results and might give to those not deserving it part of the pension money. It would be difficult to tell whether the disability really was the result of disease in the service.

Senator Mower moved to strike out the enacting words. He said that the bill brought in a measure of uncertainty in the allotment of pensions that the present law did not. The Senate then rejected the bill by a vote of 16 to 12.

The next batch of bills on the calendar was of local measures and passed the third reading without debate.

Mr. Henderson's bill as to water works, sewers and drains of cities and towns passed its third reading. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to tamper with or injure such public works.

Mr. Mower's bill relating to the examination of accounts of State Treasurer, Comptroller General and commissioners of the sinking fund passed its third reading.

The bill amending the Act regulating the foreclosure of mortgages of real estate has numerous amendments offered to it, but was finally referred to the engrossing committee.

The judiciary committee reported unfavorably on Senator Apple's local option bill. It looked as if the unfavorable report might be adopted as immediate consideration was demanded, but objection being made, the bill went on the calendar.

The second reading bills were taken up.

The bill in relation to reinsurance and transaction of business by fire insurance companies, except through resident agents, was first discussed. Mr. Graydon moved to strike out section 2, which allows the comptroller general to go to home offices and examine books of insurance companies doing business in the State which are not incorporated in the State, and at the expense of the company. He said it was absurd to think such a section could be enforced.

Mr. Mayfield, in defending the bill, said the section was unobjectionable to insurance companies. The senate refused to strike out the section, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Graydon's bill regulating municipal ordinances, having as its object to prevent violators of the law from being tried twice for the same offence by the municipal and then the State court, was rejected after some debate. Senators Graydon and Mayfield defended the bill. Senators Henderson, Hay and Ragsdale spoke against it.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, soothe the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Tribune. For sale by Dr. A. J. Chios.

Charleston, Jan 21.—Fanny, young Mabel Polston met Duncan McDuffie on the road, near Bunnettsville, this State, and was accused of assisting in the runaway marriage of his (McDuffie's) daughter. Polston denied the charge, a quarrel ensued, resulting in the killing of McDuffie. Polston is now in jail.

Earthquakes Shock

Mexican Republic.

Caused Panic and Loss of Life and Limb in City of Colima.

City of Mexico, Jan 21.—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara, and the city of Colima, capital of the State of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed, little damage occurring, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in and one bridge was partly wrecked. The church of the Three Kings at Atzacualco, in the suburbs, was cracked and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

Colima, Mex, Jan 21.—An earthquake shock began here at a quarter before midnight and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction wrecked. There was great consternation and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and 60 were injured and are being cared for by local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations. Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from under the Pacific ocean and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details. The governor of this State has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security. Quiet is restored, and there is little apprehension of a return of the disturbances.

Guadalajara, Mex, Jan 21.—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the State palace and the porticos of the university and Degallado theatre, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San Jose were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior. The government has closed Sagrario church, fearing the dome will fall in. Carmen barracks were badly damaged and news from Zapotlan and Zarula state that several houses were demolished. The shock was felt severely at San Blas, on the Pacific and noises underground were heard resembling the hoarse rumbling of a heavy sea dashing on shore. Meteorologist Contreras predicts a repetition of the shocks.

Vera Cruz, Mex, Jan 21.—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shocks were comparatively light here.

Will be Editor For a Week.

Topeka, Kas, Jan 21.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to be given an opportunity to edit a daily newspaper as he thinks a Christian daily should be edited. For the week beginning March 13 he will have absolute control of every department of the Topeka Capital—news, editorial and advertising. At the Detroit convention of the Christian Endeavor Society, Mr. Sheldon asked what "philanthropic gentlemen in this age of munificent endowments to education institutions would give \$1,000,000 for the creation of a great Christian daily."

The philanthropic gentleman has not appeared with the money; but in response to the appeals of the leading citizens of Topeka, Mr. Sheldon's home town, Mr. Dell Keyser, the president of the Topeka Capital Company, offered to give the paper to Mr. Sheldon for one week, and the offer has been accepted. It is understood that able writers are to assist Mr. Sheldon, and that statesmen, prominent citizens and editors of some of the dailies of New York, Chicago and St. Louis will help him by suggestions. Mr. Sheldon has not yet given any intimation of his plans.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at J. E. W. DeLorme's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

STREET PARADE FLOATS.

Many Difficult Problems to Be Met in Their Construction.

"The making of decorative street floats is a difficult trade," said a New Orleans scenic artist who has had plenty of experience in the line he mentioned. "There are so many things to be considered. For instance, a float must look well both near and far. It must be able to stand a dash of rain. It must be light enough to go over any kind of street and solid enough to resist a gust of wind, and, most important of all, it must be so constructed that it will appear all right to folks in upper windows."

"Some years ago a young designer from the north made several small models for tableau cars that charmed everybody who looked at them. They were certainly very beautiful and novel, but when I was called in as an expert I said at once that they wouldn't do. They were designed to be viewed from the banquettes only, and from a second story window every particle of effect would have been lost. Moreover, a lot of hidden mechanism was certain to be discovered at any elevation above 15 feet."

"The young artist frankly admitted I was right and abandoned the job. He said it involved entirely too many optical problems to suit him. When I make my drawings for a float, I calculate on a visual sweep of 30 degrees. That goes from the level of children on the pavement to people looking almost straight down from the upper floors of tall buildings. Unless such a precaution is taken the car is certain to be a failure."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

COOKERY IN BOLIVIA.

The National Dish, Chupe, and How It Is Prepared.

The stoves of the Bolivian Indians are curious things. A hole is dug in the ground about 18 inches deep and a foot square, and over this is built a roof of clay with holes of different sizes to receive the various cooking pots. Roasting is done on spits passed through the holes, so that the meat comes out very much smoked unless great care is taken to have only live coals at the bottom of the oven.

The national dish and the common food of the masses is "chupe," a sort of first cousin to the Irish stew. It is a conglomerate, composed of irregular constituents from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, a mess of mutton and such other meats as are available; chicken, fish, fruits, potatoes, carrots, barley, corn, rice, onions, yams, etc., chopped up, highly seasoned with peppers and herbs and stewed to a consistency of porridge. What happens to be left from one meal simmers in the pot until the next. If the fire goes out, the "chupe" is allowed to cool, but it is warmed up again and a new supply of the ingredients added to the waterlogged and greasy stuff for the next meal.

In the cities, at the hotels and restaurants where there are French or Swiss cooks, the "chupe" is savory and palatable, but the farther you go from the centers of civilization the worse it gets. One eats it at first under protest, then from necessity and only to escape starvation, but finally the stomach rebels, and you limit your diet to boiled eggs and fruit, which are usually to be obtained, but the experienced traveler always takes canned meat and bread with him.—Surre (Bolivia) Letter to Chicago Record.

UP HEAD ON A BLUNDER.

Excessive Answer Wins Commendation From a Latin Teacher.

"The class in Latin will now recite," said the Latin teacher at one of the city high schools the other day.

The members of the class in Latin, consisting of 30 or more bright looking girls, with three or four boys, came forward and took their places. All moved along smoothly until the declination of the noun "donum" was in order, and there was trouble. It was the ablative that caused the trouble. For the benefit of those not acquainted with the mysteries of Latin it may be mentioned right here that the ablative is "donum," and the pronunciation is the same as if one should say "don't know," slurring the two words, as is so frequently done, to "don't know."

"Miss Jones," said the teacher to the head of the class, "what is the ablative of 'donum'?"

Miss Jones gave her version and was told to sit down. The question in turn went down the entire length of the class, all failing, until it reached the last, a boy who had a reputation for baseball and football, but none for scholarship.

"Well, Percy, the ablative of 'donum'?" asked the teacher.

Percy scratched his head and despairingly looked at his grinning classmates.

"Don't know," he finally blurted out.

"Right," said the teacher; "go up head."

And then the class broke out into a laugh that cost each member ten minutes, but none panicked on Percy, and the teacher to this day cannot understand what there is so comical in the ablative of "donum."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Just Rebuke.

A young and newly married couple were entertaining their friends, and among the guests was one whose continued rudeness made him extremely objectionable to the rest of the company. His conduct, although most unbearable, was put up with for some time, until at supper he held up on his fork a piece of meat which had been served to him, and in a vein of intended humor he looked round and remarked:

"Is this pig?"

This immediately drew forth the remark from a quiet looking individual sitting at the other end of the table:

"Which end of the fork do you refer to?"—Sprea Moments.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

At least 10 American lawyers are endeavoring to earn a living in Manila.

English dictionaries are in greater demand than any other commodity in Porto Rico.

There are 242 German Baptist churches in the United States, with 22,000 members.

The Minneapolis mills make 14,000,000 barrels of flour a year and consume 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The capital of Herzegovina has a man named Gjurgja who is 100 years old and boasts of 136 descendants.

The production of wire rods increased in the United States from 279,769 tons in 1889 to 1,071,083 tons in 1898.

Plans are being made for the projected canal between Berlin and Stettin, by which vessels of heavy tonnage will be able to reach Berlin.

The Buddhists of Burma have subscribed and paid \$50,000 for the materials and fashioning of a golden casket in which their most sacred relic, a tooth of Buddha, is to repose.

The churches of the United States claim 26,000,000 communicants, being about one-third of the entire population. During 1897 the growth in church membership was 631,000.

Two Virginians have patented a cigar in which a leaf stem is inserted in the center to impart its fragrance to the filler, the stem being withdrawn when the cigar is lighted, thus forming a passage for the smoke.

A German railroad now building in eastern Africa, where the climate is most dangerous to white men, recently offered positions to civil engineers at \$1,125 per annum, station masters \$1,800 and locomotive drivers \$800.

A correspondent of the London Academy writes that a bookseller in a large provincial city discovered an assistant arranging four new copies of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" on the shelves devoted to books on gardening.

The horticultural world is exercised by the mysterious transformations in color which the Japanese are able to effect in roses. By some unknown but natural process the flower changes from red in the sunlight to white in the shade or in darkness.

In Toledo, a city of nearly 150,000 inhabitants, the death rate last year, according to the report of Dr. J. T. Woods, health officer, was only 10.3. In Erie, Pa., during the past three years the rate has varied from 10.53 to 10.94.

After many years of public discussion St. Petersburg has at last established a fixed tariff for cabs. These cabs are much used, as the street car system is little developed, but they are small and uncomfortable. There are about 20,000 in use.

In the north of Brazil, in the districts in the vicinity of the Amazon, are the forests containing the rubber trees, the amount of this product exported last year being valued at \$50,000,000, and the supply as yet showing no signs of exhaustion.

Some Big Salaries.

Speaking of big salaries, the biggest on record was paid to George Gould. For ten years' work his father gave him \$5,000,000. The account went down as "for services rendered." That was at the rate of \$500,000 a year.

The highest salary ever paid a railroad president was the \$75,000 a year that went to Sir William C. Van Horn when he was president of the Canadian Pacific.—New York Press.

At His Word.

Customer—You sell cracked eggs at half price, do you not?

Clerk—Yes'm. We always make a 50 per cent reduction on cracked goods. Anything else today?

Customer—Yes; you may give me a dollar's worth of cracked wheat. Here's 50 cents.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

This old world at best is only an anvil and life a sort of Plutonian blacksmith, that, with varying blows, strikes us into form. The blow that hurts us most may shape us best.

Three Papers a Week

FOR ABOUT THE PRICE OF ONE.

This paper and the Atlanta Twice-a-Week Journal for

\$2.00.

Here you get the news of the world and all your local news while it is fresh, paying very little more than one paper costs. Either paper is well worth \$2.00, but by special arrangement we are enabled to put in both of them, giving three papers a week for this low price. You cannot equal this anywhere else, and this combination is the best premium for those who want a great paper and a home paper. Take these and you will keep up with the times.

Besides general news, the Twice-a-Week Journal has much agricultural matter and other articles of special interest to farmers. It has regular contributions by Sam Jones, Mrs. W. H. Felton, John Temple Graves, Hon. C. H. Jordan and other distinguished writers.

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